

## The Washington Times

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## WHY DON'T THEY DO IT, THEN?

Senators Norris and Kenyon have announced themselves in favor of public ownership of the street railway lines in Washington.

They give reasons which are just as good and convincing as the reasons that scores, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands of other people have been giving for many years. But nothing happens. It has been declared repeatedly by Congressional leaders that a bill for public ownership of the car lines in Washington would be certain to carry overwhelmingly. Yet the bill doesn't get introduced and passed.

Now is the time to press it. The car strike has reminded people, in and out of Congress, of the necessity for better conditions here. There cannot be consolidation of the systems, short of Government ownership, unless it shall involve another huge watering of securities, the introduction of another big batch of "innocent" security holders. They ought not to be allowed; yet it probably will happen, before many years, unless public ownership is provided first.

Another consolidation, another issuance of water stock, would mean more difficulty making ends meet; it would pave the way to more labor troubles; it would impose such capital burdens as would inevitably prevent the reorganization and improvement of service that is needed and must before long be had.

Do it now!

## TONGUE AND SWORD

In a hotel in New York city on Saturday were met some two or three thousand sons and grandsons of Ireland to declaim in effect against Great Britain coming out a victor with her allies in the war.

On the same day was fighting a battle of a quarter of a million men and in the trenches of France a. of Flanders, on the borders of Serbia, and on the shores of Saloniki; in the plains and valleys and hills of Asia Minor.

Among all the millions in this war there have been none quicker to go than those men of Ireland; there have been none more valorous in battle; there have been none more steadfast in defeat; there have been none truer to the nation of which their land is a part, none more gallantly devoted to the cause of the allies, which is the cause of civilization.

Take a look at the two or three thousand in a New York hotel—comfortably talking and easily living. Let your mind picture the quarter of a million fighting heroically and dying nobly. Then judge.

## SECRETARY NEWTON D. BAKER

The selection of Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, to be Secretary of War is quite as satisfactory as any choice that could have been made for that post in present conditions. Mr. Baker will be welcomed by a good many Democrats who were fearful that a Southern man might be named, and who feel that good politics demanded, from this time forth, rather more recognition of other sections of the country.

Beyond that, the former mayor of Cleveland is a politician; he knows the game, and the Wilson Administration is sadly in need of men who can help it in its political relations with Congress and the country. There has been too much of the effort to deal with Congress without understanding the psychology of Congress. In recent time Congress has been near the point of open revolt against an Administration which, if there had been better political direction, ought to have been able without difficulty to retain control. The President, on the issue of his international policies, is entitled to have the backing of Congress. It will become apparent in due time that he has the backing of the country in the position he has taken with reference to submarine warfare. Yet mismanagement on one side, plottings and malfeasance on the other, have produced a situation in which the American Government stands hesitant, uncertain, divided, before the world. It is a shameful state of affairs, calculated to humiliate this country.

Mr. Baker frankly says he knows nothing about the duties of the position to which he is appointed. This is not at all amazing; civilian heads of technical departments are expected to be political figures, not technical directors. A Presidential Cabinet is a political body, and ought to be.

Mr. Baker was an original Wilson man in Ohio in the 1912 fight; he has been twice mayor of Cleveland, and a successful one. He was affiliated with the Tom Johnson organization

and policies, and inherited the leadership from his chief. He has the arts of getting on with men and measurably of getting what he wants. It is, of course, unfortunate that there should be a change in the war office at such a time as the present, when policies of the most wide-reaching character require formulation; but if there must be a change, it is justified to hope that Mr. Baker's large experience in executive office may prove that the President has chosen wisely.

## THE CAR STRIKE SETTLEMENT

The strike of street car employees is settled in record time, conditions are better than they have been for years, a menace which has confronted the community for a longer time than the public has realized is removed. The thing has been accomplished by dint of splendid management on all sides. Three groups deserve the highest commendation for their conduct throughout the critical period.

One group is the strikers. Their temper and sincerity were shown at the meeting last night at Convention Hall. Commissioner Blackman, of the Department of Labor, said afterward that he has seldom seen, in his wide experience in strikes, such an orderly, sober, and earnest body of strikers. When the men were told to go back to work and forget their grievances they cheered. Their leaders had agreed to accept arbitration, and, without a dissenting vote, they backed up this action.

Commissioner Blackman, before the strikers, paid a tribute to the second group, the officials of the street railway companies. They cheered and applauded this tribute to the men with whom they had had differences. When a group of striking employees recognize the fairness and sincerity of their employers, the employers need no further tribute.

Not only the strikers and the company officials, but the public owe a debt of gratitude to the Commissioners. Without any skyrocket methods they set about effecting a reconciliation, and, in the history of arbitration, that twelve-hour continuous session they had with employers and employees speaks for itself.

Of immediate concern to the public is the fact that the cars are running on schedule time this morning, after a strike without disorder, which accomplished its full purpose, and lasted but two days. But the settlement arrived at has a more far-reaching effect. It means, if both sides abide by its provisions, that the carmen and their employers have a method by which to settle all differences that may arise in the future, without any more strikes. The strike has cleared the situation, it has established a proper relation between employer and employee, and this city can pride itself upon a movement which reached that happy result in such law-abiding and orderly fashion.

Now that it is over, it is not improper to say that the situation threatened Washington with a great disaster. People who know how near the great and prolonged car strike came to ruining the city of Indianapolis, will not need to be reminded how great was the danger to this city. Washington being a Federal city, headquarters of politics and of national labor organization, it was inevitable that unless quick settlement were arranged the whole muddle would have been dragged into politics; Congress would have taken a hand, there would have been resolutions and bills, and inquiries, and a generally fearful mess. Disorder would have presently been unavoidable, and after that had once started the end would have been beyond any man's conjecture.

The Commissioners of the District saved the day by their prompt and determined course. At 3:45 Sunday morning they were notified by their police authorities that the strike had started. Instantly the Commissioners gathered at the Municipal Building, and took up plans for police protection. By 8 o'clock Sunday morning these were ready, printed, and specific orders were in the hands of every member of the force, orders which were based on the determination to keep order first, and to do it with the broad power of suppressing every disturbance, but in no wise interfering with proper assemblage.

Then the Commissioners set about their mediation effort. They were determined to serve the public first: to get cars running again. By 8 o'clock Sunday morning leaders had been brought into conference, and an arrangement had been made for a conference with the union representatives at 2:30 p. m., and for another with the railway officials an hour later.

The two groups of leaders were placed in separate rooms in the Municipal Building. The mediatory conferences, in which the Commissioners oscillated between one side and the other, started at 3:30 p. m. Sunday. For twelve hours and fifteen minutes the two groups of leaders were kept in their rooms. Some of them had come, imagining they would get away in a few minutes. Nobody but the Commissioners had any such ambitious purpose as to force a settlement on the instant.

The corporation officials and the

union leaders never saw each other during that series of conferences covering over twelve hours. A proposition or suggestion from one side was carried by the Commissioners to the other, and after consideration it was accepted, rejected, modified, or a counter proposition sent back. Nobody dined, nobody supped, that night; there was no time for it. When the conference broke up at 3:45 a. m. Monday, an agreement had been reached upon a program for returning the men to work and submitting the differences to arbitration. This agreement could not, of course, bind the body of strikers until it should be ratified by their mass meeting, which was promptly called for 2:30 Monday afternoon. It was necessary that absolute secrecy be maintained about the agreement that had been reached; and despite the number of people necessarily privy to the situation, this confidence was maintained inviolate. When the employees' mass meeting received the proposition Monday afternoon it was promptly ratified.

Repeatedly, during the twelve-hour conference, the situation was near the breaking point. Time and time again one side or the other insisted that further parley was useless; they would go out and fight. But the Commissioners each time insisted on further effort, and in the end accomplished what at the beginning had seemed quite the impossible. It could have been done only through the utmost patience and earnestness, with the exercise of tact and diplomacy, and through the co-operation of level-headed, earnest men as representatives of both the men and the companies.

There was one stage of the negotiations at which failure was prevented by a bit of quick work that is worth recording. When it had been agreed that the arbitration proposition should be submitted to the men, the companies wanted the mass meeting to be held at a car barn; the men wanted it at union headquarters. There was a hard nut to crack.

"Well," said the Commissioners, "you'll hold it at neither place. We will provide neutral ground for it."

"But who'll preside at such a meeting?" came the next power. Neither side was willing to yield on this highly important point.

"I will preside," calmly announced Chairman Newman, of the District Commissioners; and that settled it. He did; it was the obviously right thing to do—after somebody had thought of it.

ONLY HALF A NAVY

An admiral of the United States Navy may always know what he is talking about, but he may not always be permitted to talk it. An admiral is gagged when he is put under orders not to volunteer his opinions. He is gagged pretty nearly as tightly when he is placed on the witness stand in Congress and asked only such questions as a committee may wish to have answered.

Admiral Fletcher, enabled by the proper questions to give all the facts and explain all the meaning of those facts, warns the country through the Congress committee examining him that we have for war purpose only half the navy we think we have.

A Bryan imagines that when you call out a million men, without training, without guns or without even uniforms, you have an army, Johnny on the spot.

A Daniels thinks that whether you can get your ships into commission or not, and though, if you do get them into commission, you cannot put men aboard them who know how to drive the engines, feed the fires, handle the guns, and otherwise man the ship, you have a navy. The thinking machines of expert soldiers and sailors don't work that way.

Admiral Fletcher testifies that in case of sudden war only one-half our fighting ships could put to sea at once properly equipped and manned; that, under the naval recommendations submitted by Secretary Daniels, it would take three or four years to get all our existing fleets into condition to go out and meet an enemy.

We talk about preparedness with great sea power and great land power yet to be acquired. We don't know what preparedness is, even with the puny navy and the negligible army already in existence.

Now the dry fraction, it seems, is trying to Fairbanks Brandeis.

War-taxing Americans in France sounds dangerously Carranzista.

Quoth a headline: Russians Take Port. It's a far cry yet from vodka.

There are those who see significance in the fact that Bryan speaks for peace in the Capital, on March 4.

No, No. The strike mediation will not be by A. B. C. envoys, but J. I. T. representatives exclusively.

Everybody is willing to believe the Germans had a hot time taking Forges.

It is the earnest hope of the average cit. that this traction problem will never get to the note-writing stage.

## Louis Mann Welcomed at Belasco Firstnighters Greet Barrymore

Unanimous Approval Is Extended to Eminent German Dialect Comedian.

## "THE BUBBLE" IS VEHICLE

Droll Comedy and Pathos in New Play Win the First Night Audience.

In a play as riotously funny as it is intensely pathetic at periods, Louis Mann, eminent dialect comedian, returned to the Capital last night after a long absence, and was greeted with unanimous approval by a capacity audience at the opening performance of "The Bubble" at the Belasco.

Presenting the story of a German-American denizen who plans his savings in a fraudulent mining scheme, and in anticipation of profits becomes peculiarly extravagant, Edward Locke, the author does not offer a new subject.

But Mr. Mann's artistic delineation of the central character is so all-absorbing, however, the theme is lost sight of, and all attention is centered on the intermittent lights and shadows of comedy and pathos portrayed by the star.

In his exterior aspects, his bombastic and fantastic "broken-English" dialect, and his sincere, though not entirely pathetic lines, Louis Mann achieved a characterization that swayed the audience to laughter and tears.

Gustave Muller runs a little delicatessen shop, in the rear of which, with his wife and daughter, he lives content with a modest, though not modern conveniences of the day.

Into this home comes a smooth-tongued swindler, and prevails upon Muller to invest in a "gold mine." "Prophet" Muller, the suggestive name helps Muller to have visions of wealth, and a telephone and stock ticker are installed to permit him to watch the fluctuations of "Prophet" stock.

A young writer on a financial paper, in love with Muller's daughter, "unpossessionable" as a son-in-law in the estimation of Gustave, tries to block the swindle, and finally succeeds, but not until Muller is made to realize he has bought a gold brick.

The end comes with Muller returning in love with Rose Muller, but "unpossessionable" as a son-in-law in the estimation of Gustave, tries to block the swindle, and finally succeeds, but not until Muller is made to realize he has bought a gold brick.

Heading a list of high-grade vaudeville acts Ruth St. Denis, who previously canceled two engagements to appear in this city this season in matinee programs, is offering her own interpretation of a series of dances in which she is assisted by Ted Shawn and a capable company.

The poetry of motion and bodily rhythm are charmingly expressed. In some of the dances Miss St. Denis appears with feet and legs bared, and the other dancers appear in diaphanous costumes.

The two most ambitious numbers are "The Spirit of the Sea" and the "Peacock Dance," an interpretation of an ancient Indian dance. The former gives the "Dance of the Vajras," which is filled with quiet movements. Miss Sadie Vandenberg presents "The Peacock Dance," in which she is assisted by her dancing partner, and the effects are no small portion of the production.

Black and Nella Walker appear in an offering entitled "A Pair of Tickets," with their songs and dancing features. Ernest Hall, the composer of many popular songs, and a number of compositions, several of which are new. Although handicapped by a cold he is the same delightful entertainer as heretofore.

Ruth, "The Girl with the Smile," has an original acrobatic and singing act that pleases. Rae Eleanor, a charming young woman whose violin solos won her rounds of applause. An amusing rural comedy sketch with its many barnyard accents and incidents, presented by Fred Ardath and company in "Hiram."

Fred and Adele Astaire, a youthful brother and sister, offer a series of graceful dances of the modern type and songs. Ed Warren and Dell Templeton, in "By Request," dance cleverly and acrobatically, the latter being of an unusual turn.

The Weekly Pictorial of events of international importance concludes an exceptionally pleasing program.

LOEW'S COLUMBIA.

An excursion into the realm of historical drama is made by the patrons of Loew's Columbia Theater the first part of this week, where Mae Murray is presented by the Lasky company in a photoplay adaptation of Mary Johnson's story of the Virginia plantations, "To Have and To Hold."

The atmosphere which Miss Johnson used pages of the novel to create is provided in the setting, and but a part of the dramatic features of the novel are utilized in the photoplay.

The heroine, Lady Jocelyn Leigh, played by Mae Murray, is first shown in the surroundings of the court of James I, and her troubles with Lord Carnal, whom the king desires her to marry, are first shown.

Capt. Ralph Percy, played by Wallace Reid, is then seen in his home in the wilderness. His marriage to Lady Jocelyn at Jamestown, their discovery by Lord Carnal, who has followed her, and the adventures of the trio on the pirate ship form the story of the pictures.

There is little opportunity for any of the players to show their acting, the photoplaywright being compelled to cover a very large amount of ground in a rather short space. The play is entirely satisfactory, at the first, but, however, and there will probably be more.

The Burton Holmes feature is a series of pictures of life at West on Thursday Marie Dore will be seen with Elliot Dexter in "Diplomacy."

## HIT IS SCORED AGAIN BY "A TEXAS STEER"

Washington Laughs At Its Own Show, First Produced Twenty-one Years Ago.

Washington laughed again last night at its own show.

Charles Hoyt's farce-comedy, "A Texas Steer," a satire on official life in the Capital, was produced in the same theater where it was seen twenty-one years ago.

And, in the transition of Albaugh into Polli, and of The Murphy's company into the Polli Flayers, the play took on of its original zest. Rather than a new originality, born of a greater familiarity with the comedy of Congressional life.

It is interesting to recall that Frances Star played a minor part in the original production.

In the nineties it would have been unnecessary to revise the plot. But a new generation has sprung up since the play's first appearance here, and now it is so old that to many it is new.

About a Texas Rancher.

Overdrawn to just that extent necessary to the caricature, "A Texas Steer" nevertheless presents a phase of the "statesman's" career that is as real as that depicted by Sam Rhyer's "Price of Peace."

The story is woven about a Texas rancher, with 30,000 head of cattle and a diamond-in-the-rough personality to make up for what he lacks in polish, who is elected to Congress.

The last three acts of the four-act play are staged in the old Arlington Hotel, now only a memory, brought back to mind occasionally by the great excavation where it once stood.

Maverick Brander, the Congressman, with his top boots and "forty-five," has just arrived, with his daughter, "Bossy," and his wife. Both of the women prepared for Capital gaiety at "San Antonio," where they have been in the "creations" seen early in the season in many Congressional hotels.

Capt. Fairleigh Bright, a young army officer, who is in love with the daughter, acts as social mentor for the family, but is cast aside when Rose realizes that he is not a real cowboy.

Some Bright Comedy Spots.

"Mr. Fishback," who swung a portion of the colored vote for Brander on the promise of the appointment of "Minister to Dahomey," interjects a bit of bright comedy into the play with his appeals, first mandatory, then persuasive, and finally abject, for office. He finally gets a position of importance. He is appointed chief guardian of the Congressional records, and proudly boasts that all the bills for District improvements pass through his hands.

The third act finds the Branders, with the roughness and crudeness in speech, entertaining a Senator and a justice of the Supreme Court.

Just as the party is about to begin, in comes an investigating committee from Texas, Major Yell, Colonel Bragg and Colonel Blow. Brander has the alternative of refusing to entertain them, and commit political suicide, or entertaining them and committing social suicide.

He is unable to get rid of the "investigators," and to make matters worse, his wife instructs his secretary to get them drunk. He does—faking by the bottle in the act—and they shoot up the dinner party.

A Romantic Finale.

The next morning finds many embarrassing situations as the result of the social fiasco, but it effects the reconciliation of Bossy and Captain Bright.

When she sees the Texans at dinner, she realizes that her fiancé was justified in what he had thought his snobbery, and calls him back to a romantic finale.

H. Van Buren is effective as the Honorable Brander; Florence Rittenhouse makes a charming Bossy, and Eugene Desmond makes an ardent suitor.

Comedy parts are well carried by J. Hammond Bailey, Ben Taggart and John M. Kline.

The rest of the cast is well balanced.

STRAND.

A distinctive photoplay with regard to almost every feature of acting, production and the preparation of the play from the original book is the film adaptation of Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," under the title of "Secret Love," with Helen Ware in the principal role, at the Strand Theater yesterday and today.

There has seldom been a photoplay produced in this city that was such a very marked advance in production as this one. Neither Director Robert Leonard, of the Universal company, who produced it, nor any other director has seldom done anything that approaches it.

However much it may differ from the book of Mrs. Burnett, the play is a complete drama, and the manner in which the atmosphere of an English mining community is created and maintained is a remarkable achievement.

The acting of the entire cast is quite in keeping with the director's work. Miss Ware as Joan gives a strong character study, and the young hero, Jack Curtis, gives a finished performance in the character of the disreputable father, John and Ella Hall, Willis Marks, Harry Carter, Warren Ellsworth, Lule Warrenton, Marc Robbins, and others are kept in keeping with the high standard.

Rose Melville's "His Hopkins" makes her first appearance in Washington on the screen as the second feature of the program, and quite justly maintains her reputation.

Tomorrow and Thursday, Orrin Johnson and Enid Markie will be seen in a new production of "Dumas' Three Musketeers," directed by D. W. Griffith and the secondary feature will be a Keystone comedy, "His Hereafter."

On Friday and Saturday Kathryn Williams and Tyrone Power head the program in the V. L. E. production of "The Great Gatsby," with a comedy comedy presenting Ethel Teare, "When Hubby Forgot," as the second feature.

Committee Meetings.

The public health committee of the Chamber of Commerce will meet at noon tomorrow. On Friday the building committee will meet at noon, and the district finance committee at 2:15 o'clock.

"Our Mrs. McChesney," dramatized from Edna Ferber's stories, proves delightful.

## STAR SCORES ANOTHER HIT

George V. Hobart, Who Wrote the Stage Version, Provides Bright Lines.

The Edna Ferber stories, as dramatized by George V. Hobart, in the play called "Our Mrs. McChesney," which is presented at the National Theater this week, with Elsie Barrymore in the leading role, are still enjoyable.

The combination of author, dramatist and star is a happy one, with the result that a most engaging thrice-play is given. The original story of Mrs. McChesney, her son Jack, the heather-bloom petticoat, and the house of T. A. Buck, Jr., are so interwoven that interest is highly intensified.

Act 1 takes place in the lobby of the Sloane House, a hotel in Sandusky, O. There in the midst of a flock of salesmen the plot is unrolled.

One learns that Mrs. McChesney is the best saleswoman in the middle West, and the envy of every drummer who has ever heard of her. Also that she is about to leave the firm of T. A. Buck & Co., because she does not like the methods under which the firm has run since the death of the senior member.

Supposed To Be a Student.

Her son Jack, in whom her life is centered, is supposed to be in college nearby, but in reality he is a student of his mother, he has left, married a chorus girl, and deftly made a check for \$500, out of one which was meant to be for \$20. And T. A. Buck, Jr., who has come to see Mrs. McChesney to remain with the firm, has caused it for him.

When the play started with a jump from the start, the play does not drag for a second, and the intersected characterizations being enforced are enjoyable.

Elmira, McChesney feared that her son might grow up and be like his father, who was not exactly a model parent. When she arrives unexpectedly and discovers what he has done, she stands stanchly by him and instead of leaving the firm of Buck and traveling for the "Princess" firm in South America as she had planned, she elects to remain in New York.

She gives an interest in the petticoat first, and having rattled her son Jack in the advertising department, sent the young wife away to school, and otherwise played the part of a mother who has a secret way to her own, she invents a new undergarment.

Her arrival and presentation at the fashion show is close on the heels of disaster, for the firm is about to fail. In a series of dramatic scenes, Mrs. McChesney saves the day and the firm, too.

Finishes Love Interest.

The last scene of the last act, cleverly and quickly presented, finishes the love interest with a rush, and allows the audience to make an exit at an early hour.

Donald Gallagher, as Jack McChesney is convincing, while Wendolyn Piers, as Pearl Schulte is one of the best in the cast. Her charm and easy stage presence, and her originality in her weight. Minor parts are well portrayed. Miss Barrymore is such a delightful, sincere Elmira, McChesney that one wonders why she cannot always play such roles. If she goes the way of others, and has travels in repertoire, it is to be hoped that she will include "Our Mrs. McChesney."

GAYETY.

One of the best-balanced burlesque shows and one with plenty of individual talent, opened at the Gayety yesterday when Ed Manchester's burlesquers made their bow to a Washington audience.

Manchester has surpassed any previous effort in his long career in his offering of this season.

Mollie Williams, one of the most popular women in burlesque, Beatrice Harlowe and Teddie Harlowe are the headliners and shine in their respective parts. Miss Williams is the same pretty and magnetic woman as of old.

In her song specialty of Anna Held numbers she was particularly effective, and well as in the Western Melodrama, "Le Dance L'Enticement," a dramatic bit that is full of action and tense moments.

The show opens with a laughable farce styled "The Lawn Damsel," and winds up with a secret burlesque entitled, "Daffydills."

In addition to Miss Williams' song specialty and her playlet, Billy Hart and four other burlesquers give original burlesque and Beatrice Harlowe provides half an hour's entertainment in songs and monologues.

The burlesque company who aid in the entertainment are Eva Malvin, Frankie Burns, Francis Reynolds, and George Douglas.

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## AGAINST LONGER DAY FOR U. S. WORKERS

Referendum For District Also Opposed By North Washington Citizens Association.

Resolutions opposing the Borland amendment to the executive, legislative, and judicial bill providing for an eight-hour day in the Federal departments and District government were adopted at a meeting of the North Washington Citizens Association in the Gage School last night.

The resolutions were introduced by Washington Township and seconded by the Rev. E. M. Mott. They were adopted unanimously.

Following a spirited discussion, the association voted to lay on the table a motion of L. U. Matthews that it favor a referendum of public matters affecting the District.

The motion was opposed by Dr. A. D. Coby and Col. Charles O'Rand on the ground that many Government employees are legal residents of other States and that they would not relinquish the right of suffrage in their home States in order to vote in the District. The motion to table the resolution was offered by F. R. Wheeler.

A letter from Congressman John Charles Linthicum, of Maryland, asking the co-operation of the association in a movement to secure a better inspection of dairy products was referred to executive committee.

The secretary, Charles E. Hoadley, was directed to request the Public Utilities Commission to order the removal of the railway tracks from North Capitol and W street to Michigan avenue.

The association decided to postpone the annual dinner scheduled for April 24.

The date will be announced later.

## COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM

Today's Amusements—Schedule for Tomorrow.

Entertainment, "Knobs of Tennessee," Mt. Rainier Volunteer Firemen, Brentwood Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association, Army and Navy Preparatory School, 8 p. m.  
Motion picture of Yellowstone National Park, Home Club, 8:15 p. m.  
Lecture, "The State," Rev. Dr. W. J. Kerby, Catholic University, 2:30 p. m.  
Meeting, Sunday School Institute, board of religious education, diocese of Washington, 8 p. m.  
Lecture, "The State," Rev. Dr. W. J. Kerby, Catholic University, 2:30 p. m.  
Meeting, Ladies' Missionary Society of the Fifth Baptist Church, in church, 8 p. m.  
Lecture, "The State," Rev. Dr. W. J. Kerby, Catholic University, 2:3